





body bag2



the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service

黒鷺死体宅配便

eiji otsuka 大塚英志 housui yamazaki 山崎峰水

STAFF A



Psychic [イタコ]: 死体との対話

STAFF B



Dowsing [ダウジング]: 死体の捜索

STAFF C



Hacking [ハッキング]:情報の収集

YOUR BODY IS THEIR BUSINESS!



黒鷺死体宅配便

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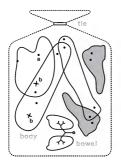
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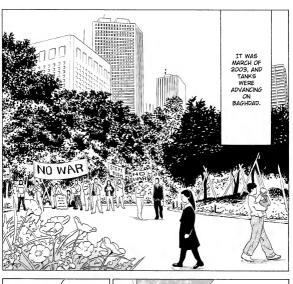


















I'M KEEPING AN O'PEN MIND, MYSELF.

GUYS ALWAYS HAVE TO BE SO NEGATIVE?



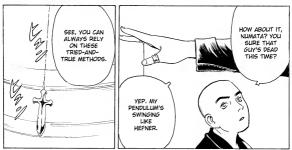
"SHOULD WE NOT











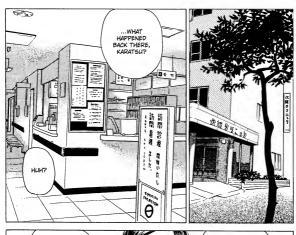














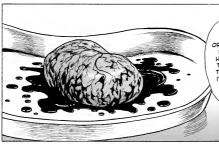












ORGAN FAILURE. HIS
BODY SEEMS TO
HAVE REJECTED A
TRANSPLANT. WE
TRIED TO REMOVE
IT, BUT WE WERE
TOO LATE.



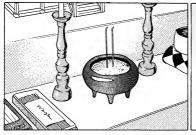






...? SEE, THE REASON I ASKED IS FOR THE DEATH CERTIFICATE. I CAN'T PROPERLY FILL IT OUT WITHOUT KNOWING WHO HE WAS, WHERE HE LIVED, OR...







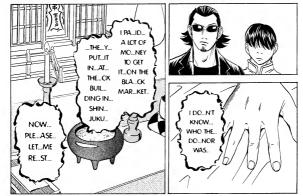


























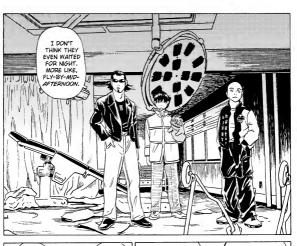




OUR COLLEAGUE, SASAKI, HERE, WILL MAKE INQUIRIES OVER THE "INTERNET." MEANWHILE, DOCTOR, WE HAVE A LEAD ON A CERTAIN BUILDING.



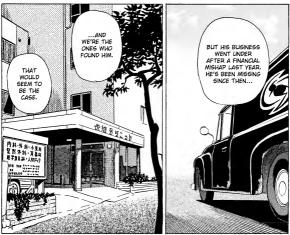














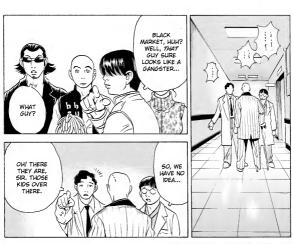


SO WITH SO MANY
PEOPLE WAITING THEIR
TURN ON THE LIST, THE
ONLY REASONS TO
TAKE ONE'S NAME OFF
OF IT IS IF THE PATIENT
DIED...OR THEY GOT AN
OPERATION DONE
OVERSEGS...OR...



SIGH EVEN IN THIS AGE
WHEN PEOPLE CAN GO
TO A CONVENIENCE
STORE TO FILL OUT A
DONOR CARD, THERE'S
STILL A MAJOR
SHORTAGE OF ORGANS.

























I'M SORRY...IF WE HAD FOUND HIM EARLIER. THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SAVE HIM.



I WANT TO KNOW WHY YOU LET THAT HOMELESS GUY DIE HERE.

























CATO LIG?

THAT BALDY PISSES
ME OFF!

ME OFF!



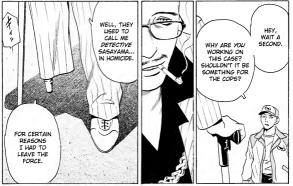






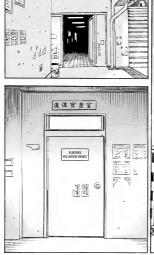




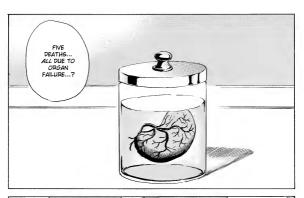






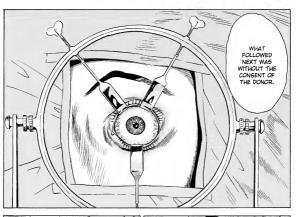










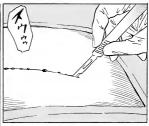














TWO EYES...
A LENGTH OF
INTESTINE...ONE
LUNG...AND
ONE KIDNEY.

TO KEEP THEM AS FRESH AS POSSIBLE, THEY BEGAN WITH THE ORGANS UNNECESSARY FOR SURVIVAL.































WHY'S HE SO GUNG-HO ABOUT WORK WE'RE NOT EVEN GETTING PAID FOR...?



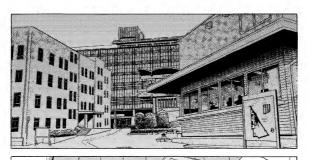




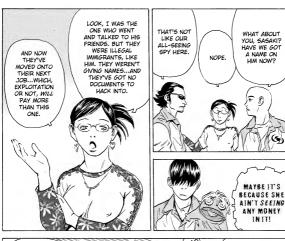




















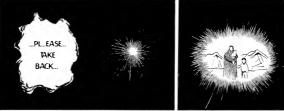




































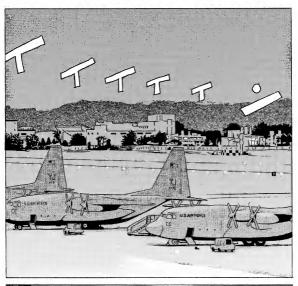


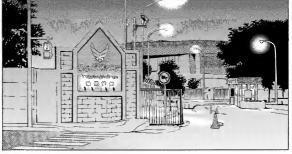


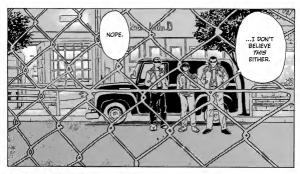
I DUNNO, SHE
JUST GAVE ME
THE STREET
ADDRESS AND
DIRECTIONS.
BUT IF IT'S
REALLY A
JOB...











WHAT KIND

OF WORK



HUH?











I'M

SORRY...

THAT

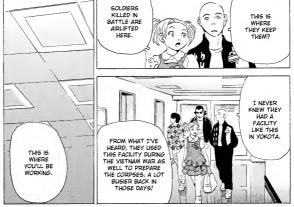
WASN'T

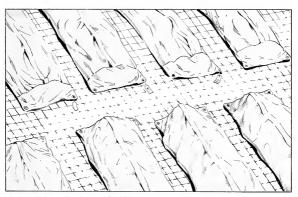
ME.





















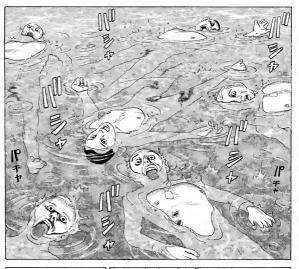


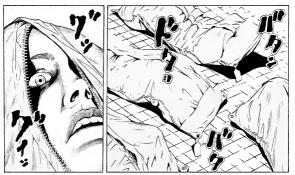










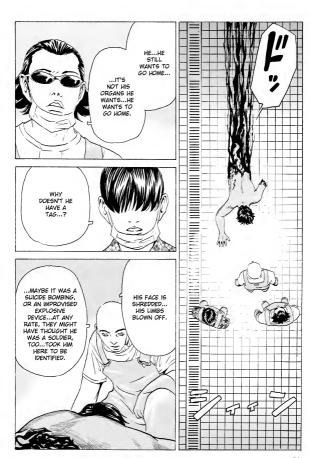














BUT WHAT ARE WE SUPPOSED TO DO ABOUT IT...? IF WE LEAVE HIM HERE, THEY'LL SEND HIM TO AMERICA...AND WE CAN'T EXACTLY TAKE HIM WITH US AS A SOUVENIR.



AND HE STILL WANTS TO GO HOME...JUST LIKE THEY'RE SENDING THESE MEN HOME,







MAYBE WE CAN DISTRACT THE GUARDS SOMEHOW.







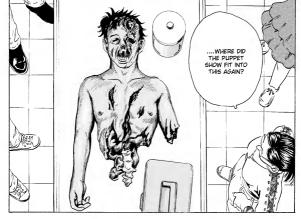
















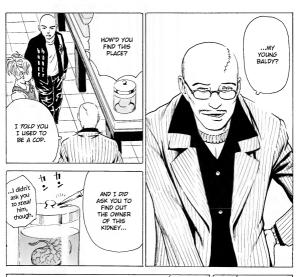


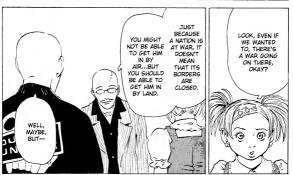


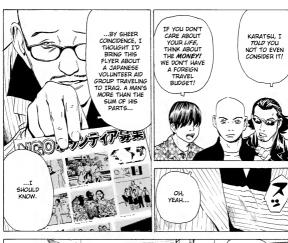
HE HAD A HARD LIFE...HE'S HAD AN EVEN HARDER DEATH.











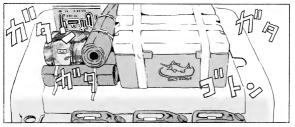


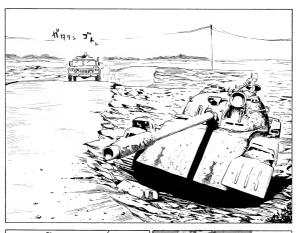


















2nd delivery: applause-the end









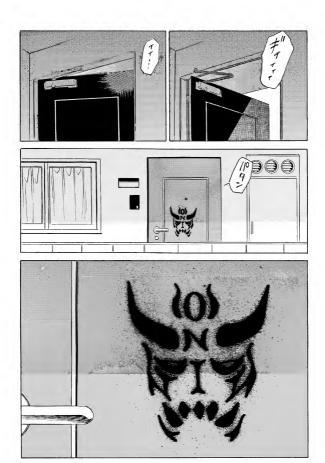




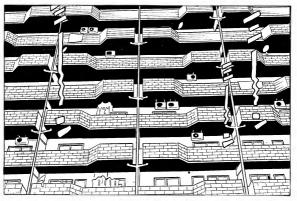














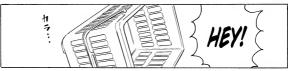




















MARKED?



THEN LEARN
WHICH ONES
TO SKIP,
DUMMY!
LOOK RIGHT
HERE. THE
NAMEPLATE'S
BEEN MARKED!



0 3

SEE THAT?

"GAI," FOR

GAIJIN.

IT MEANS
"FOREIGNERS
LIVING HERE."

HEY, I DIDN'T NOTICE! BUT WHO LEFT THE MARK? 91



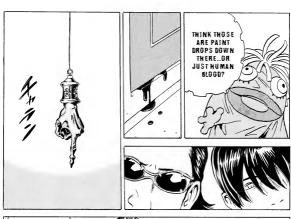
ON/? LIKE THE

DEVIL?



THEN WHAT

ONE MEAN...

























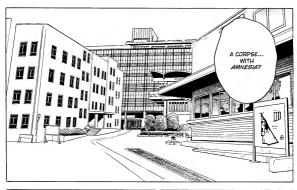


T00, IN THIS HEAT. WELL, GET

TALKING.













WELL,
FORTUNATELY,
WE HAD THE
CHANCE TO
TOSS HIS ROOM
BEFORE WE
LEFT.















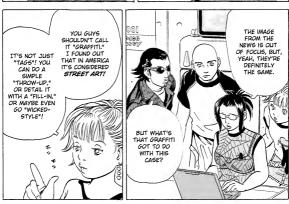














INCIDENT IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINIT. OF THE PHOTOS.







THAT THEY
WEREN'T THERE
TO MARK THE
VICTIM, BUT TO
FIND THE VICTIM.



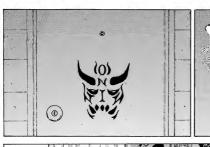
IF THE TAGGER
AND THE PERSON
COMMITTING THE
ASSAULTS ARE
TWO DIFFERENT
PEOPLE...AND
THE SECOND IS
LOOKING FOR
THE MARKS LEFT
BY THE FIRST...

















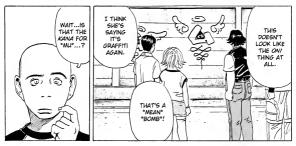








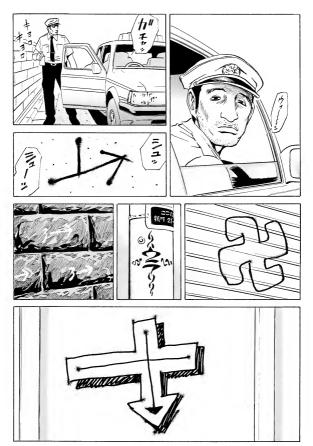


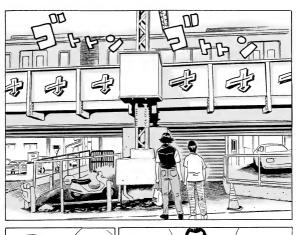


















AND I
COULDN'T
FIND A
DECENT PORN
MAG IN YOUR
ROOM, TO
BOOT. I'M
STARTING TO
GET BORED.

STILL, IT'S BEEN 3 DAYS AND NOTHING'S HAPPENED. MAYBE YOUR PLACE IS TOO FAR FROM THE TRAIN STATION AND THE KILLER HASN'T NOTICED.



YEAH...AND WHERE'S KARATSU, ANYWAY? SHOULDN'T HE BE HELPING WITH THE INVESTIGATION...?

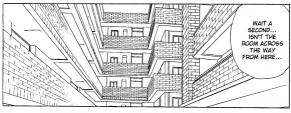






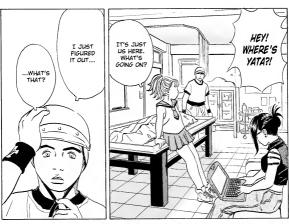


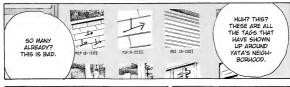




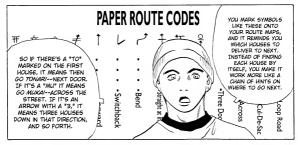








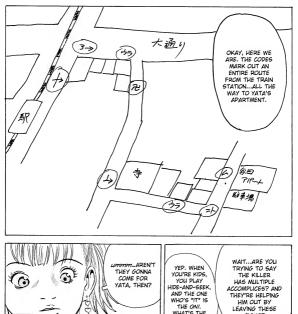


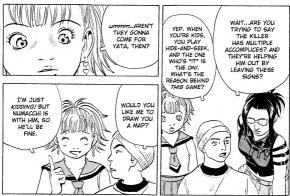












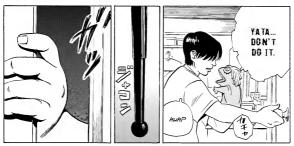




























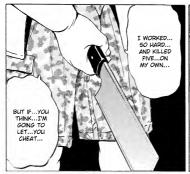








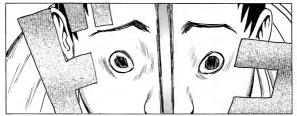
























BEFORE THE POLICE SHOWED UP LAST NIGHT, I TOOK A NOTEPAD OFF THE KILLER, AND WHEN I CHECKED INTO IT...



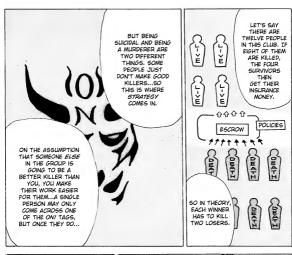




























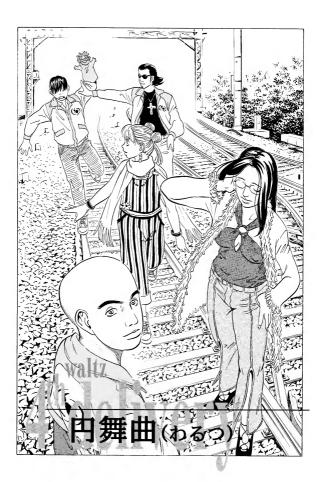


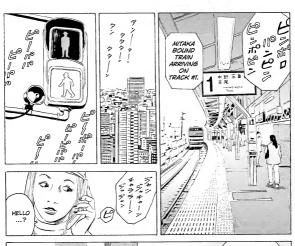


3rd delivery: x+y=love—the end









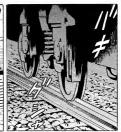






THE CHUO LINE
IS CURRENTLY
EXPERIENCING
DELAYS DUE
TO AN
ACCIDENTAL
INJURY ON THE
TRACKS,
PLEASE BE
ADVISED,

















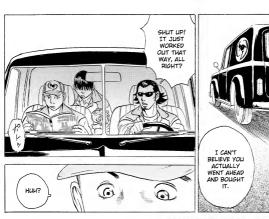
























SO WHAT

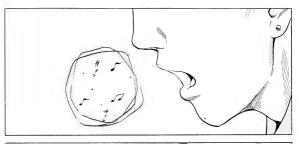
ARE YOU















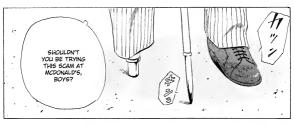














































HOWEVER







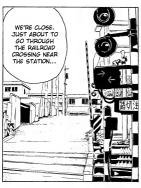


STILL IT
AIN'T
NOTHING
COMPARED TO
STEPPING
OUTAN AIRLOCK! YOU
GUYS EVER
SEE
OUTAND?











A MORGUE? ANYWAY, LISTEN... WHERE ARE YOU NOW? YEAH,
RECEPTION
ISN'T GOOD IN
THE MORGUE.
I GUESS THEY
FIGURE, WHY
BOTHER.

















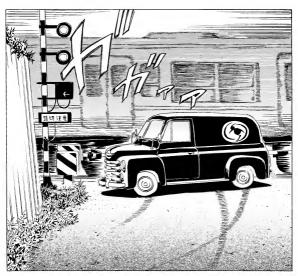
















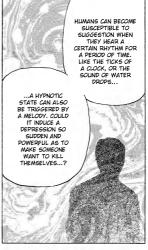










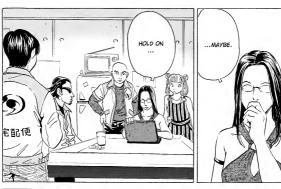






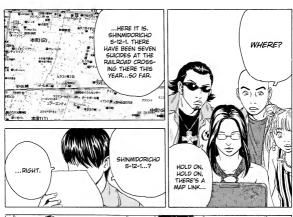
RIGHT...IF IT WAS THAT EASY, I GUESS WE WOULD HAVE RECOGNIZED THE TUNE BY NOW.

AND THE COPIES
OF THE ALTOPEY
REPORTS WE GOT
FROM SASAYAMA
DIDN'T HAVE ANYONE
WHO DIED AT THAT
STATION MISSING
AN EAR ...





























A MELODY THAT DRIVES PEOPLE TO KILL THEMSELVES... THERE'S ACTUALLY SOMEONE WHO FIGURED OUT HOW TO DO THAT.



ACCORDING TO THE ALITOPSY REPORTS SASAYAMA PROVIDED FOR US, THE SLICIDES HAPPENED ON VARIOUS DAYS OF THE WEEK... BUT ALWAYS AFTER 3:00 P.M.





























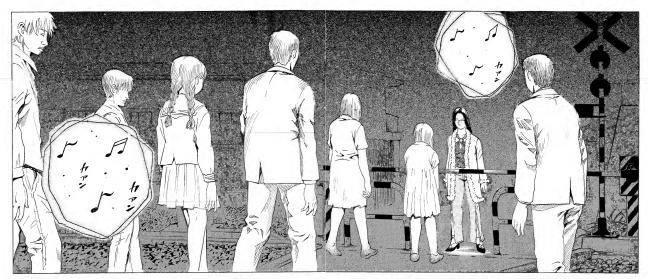














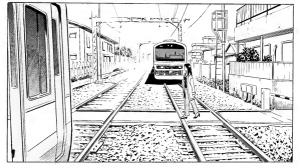


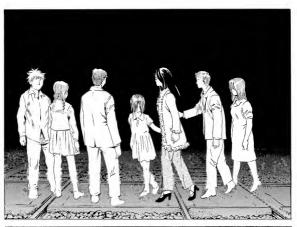








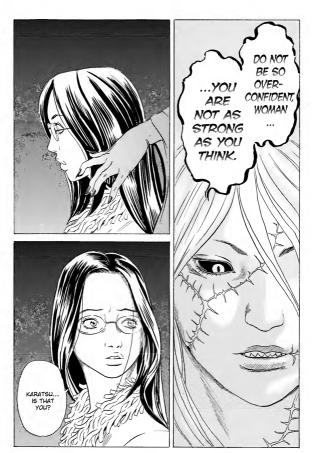










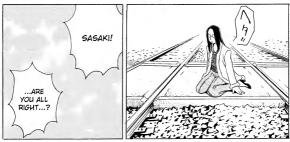










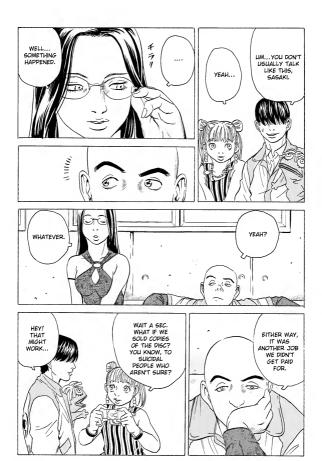




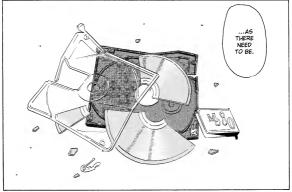












4th delivery: waltz-the end

the KUROSAGI corpse delivery service

黒鷺死体宅配便

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English-language version produced by Dark Horse Comics

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SOUND FX GLOSSARY AND NOTES ON KUROSAGI VOL. 3 BY TOSHIFUMI YOSHIDA introduction and additional comments by the editor

To increase your enjoyment of the distinctive Japanese visual style of this manga, we've included a guide to the sound effects (or "FX") used in this manga-style adaptation of the anime film. It is suggested the reader not constantly consult this glossary as they read through, but regard it as supplemental information, in the manner of footnotes. If you want to imagine it being read aloud by Osaka, after the manner of her lecture to Sakaki on hemorrhoids in episode five, please go right ahead. In either Yuki Matsuoka or Kira Vincent-Davis's voice—I like them both.

Japanese, like English, did not independently invent its own writing system, but instead borrowed and modified the system used by the then-dominant cultural power in their part of the world. We still call the letters we use to write English today the "Roman" alphabet, for the simple reason that about 1600 years ago the earliest English speakers, living on the frontier of the Roman Empire, began to use the same letters the Romans used to write their Latin language to write out English.

Around that very same time, on the other side of the planet, Japan, like England, was another example of an island civilization lying across the sea from a great empire, in this case, that of China. Likewise the Japanese borrowed from the Chinese writing system, which then as now consists of thousands of complex symbols—today in China officially referred to in the Roman alphabet as hanzi,

but which the Japanese pronounce as kanji. For example, all the Japanese characters you see on the front cover of The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service—the seven which make up the original title and the four which make up the creators' names—are examples of kanji. Of course, all of them were hanzi first; although the Japanese did invent some original kanji of their own, just as new hanzi have been created over the centuries as Chinese evolved.

(Note that whereas both kanji and hanzi are methods of writing foreign words in Roman letters. "kanii" gives English-speakers a fairly good idea of how the Japanese word is really pronounced-khan-geewhereas "hanzi" does not-in Mandarin Chinese it sounds something like n-tsuh). The reason is fairly simple: whereas the most commonly used method of writing Japanese in Roman letters, called the Hepburn system, was developed by a native English speaker, the most commonly used method of writing Chinese in Roman letters, called the Pinvin system. was developed by native Mandarin speakers. In fact Pinyin was developed to help teach Mandarin pronunciation to speakers of other Chinese dialects: unlike Hepburn. it was not intended as a learning tool for English-speakers per se, and hence has no particular obligation to "make sense" to English speakers or, indeed, users of other languages spelled with the Roman alphabet).

Whereas the various dialects of Chinese are written entirely in hanzi, it is practical to render the Japanese language entirely in them. To compare once more, English is a notoriously difficult language in which to spell properly, and this is in part because it uses an alphabet designed for another language, Latin, whose sounds are different. The challenges the Japanese faced in using the Chinese writing system for their own language were even greater, for whereas spoken English and Latin are at least from a common language family, spoken Japanese is unrelated to any of the various dialects of spoken Chinese. The complicated writing system Japanese evolved represents an adjustment to these differences.

When the Japanese borrowed hanzi to become kanii, what they were getting was a way to write out (remember, they already had ways to say) their vocabulary. Nouns. verbs, many adjectives, the names of places and people—that's what kanii are used for, the fundamental data of the written language. The practical use and processing of that "data"-its grammar and pronunciation-is another matter entirely. Because spoken Japanese neither sounds nor functions like Chinese, the first work-around tried was a system called manyogana, where individual kanji were picked to represent certain syllables in Japanese (a similar method is still used in Chinese today to spell out foreign names).

The commentary in Katsuya Terada's The Monkey King (also available from Dark Horse, and also translated by Toshifumi Yoshida) notes the importance that no nolly Chinese, but Indian culture had on Japan at this time in history—particularly, Buddhism. It is believed the Northeast In-

dian Siddham script studied by Kukai (died 835 AD), founder of the Shingon sect of Japanese Buddhism inspired him to create the solution for writing Japanese still used today. Kukai is credited with the idea of taking the manyogana and making short-hand versions of them now known simply as kana. The improvement in efficiency was dramatic—a kanji, used previously to represent a sound, that might have taken a dozen strokes to draw, was now reduced to three or four.

Unlike the original kanji it was based on, the new kana had only a sound meaning. And unlike the thousands of kanji, there are only 46 kana, which can be used to spell out any word in the Japanese language, including the many ordinarily written with kanji (Japanese keyboards work on this principle). The same set of 46 kana is written two different ways depending on their intended use: cursive style, hiragana, and block style, katakana. Naturally, sound FX in manga are almost always written out using kana.

Kana works somewhat differently than the Roman alphabet. For example, while there are separate kana for each of the five vowels (the Japanese order is not A-E-I-O-U as in English, but A-I-U-E-O), except for "n." there are no separate kana for consonants (the middle "n" in the word ninja illustrates this exception). Instead, kana work by grouping together consonants with vowels: for example, there are five kana for sounds starting with "k," depending on which vowel follows it-in Japanese vowel order, they go KA, KI, KU, KE, KO. The next set of kana begins with "s" sounds, so SA, SHI, SU, SE, SO, and so on. You will observe this kind of consonant-vowel pattern in the FX listings for *Kurosagi* Vol. 3 below.

Katakana is almost always the kind that gets used for manga sound FX, but on occasion (often when the sound is one associated with a person's body) hiragana are used instead. In *Kurosagi* Vol. 3 you can see one of several examples on page 41, panel 3, when the liver is extracted with a "ZUBO" sound, which in hiragana style is written ずほつ. Note its more cursive appearance compared to the other FX. If it had been written in katakana style, it would look like スポッ.

To see how to use this glossary, take an example from page 7: "7.4 FX/balloon: PIKU - twitch," 7.4 means the FX is the one on page 7, in panel 4 (the "balloon" note, of course, means the FX is inside a balloon. although just as many FX in Kurosagi are free on the page). PIKU is the sound these kana-ピクツ-literally stand for. After the dash comes an explanation of what the sound represents (in some cases, such as this one, it will be less obvious than others). Note that in cases where there are two or more different sounds in a single panel, an extra number is used to differentiate them from right to left; or, in cases where right and left are less clear, in clockwise order. The use of kana in these FX also illustrates

another aspect of written Japanese—its flexible reading order. For example, the way you're reading the pages and panels of this book in general: going from right-to-left, and from top to bottom—is the order in which Japanese is also written in most forms of print: books, magazines, and newspapers. However, if you examine those kana examples given above, you'll notice something interesting. They read "Western" style—left-

to-right! In fact, many of the FX in Kurosagi (and manga in general) read left-to-right. This kind of flexibility is also to be found on Japanese web pages, which usually also read left-to-right. In other words, Japanese doesn't simply read "the other way" from English; the Japanese themselves are used to reading it in several different directions.

As might be expected, some FX "sound" short, and others "sound" long. Manga represent this in different ways. One of many examples of "short sounds" in *Kurosagi* Vol. 3 is to be found in the example from 41.3 given above: ZUBO. Note the small \supset mark it has at the end. This ordinarily represents the sound "tsu" (the katakana form, more commonly seen in manga FX, is "y) but its half-size use at the end of FX like this means the sound is the kind which stops or cuts off suddenly; that's why the sound is written as ZUBO and not ZUBOTSU—you don't "pronounce" the TSU in such cases.

Note the small "tsu" has another occasional use *inside*, rather than at the end, of a particular FX, as seen in 65.6's TATTATATA—the sound of Yata running up—here it's at work between two "TA" \$\mathcal{T}\$ sounds to indicate a doubling of the consonant sound that follows it

There are three different ways you may see "long sounds"—where a vowel sound is extended—written out as FX. One is with an ellipsis, as in 52.5's PARA. Another is with an extended line, as in 15.3's SHAAA. Still another is by simply repeating a vowel several times, as in 61.1's IIIIIN. You will note that 52.5 has both the "tsu" and an ellipsis at its end, even though they would seem to be working at cross purposes; the methods may be combined within a single

FX. As a visual element in manga, FX are an art rather than a science, and are used in a less rigorous fashion than kana are in standard written Japanese.

The explanation of what the sound represents may sometimes be surprising; but every culture "hears" sounds differently. Note that manga FX do not even necessarily represent literal sounds; for example 78.1.2 FX: SHIIIN-in manga this is the figurative "sound" of silence. 28.4 FX: GI-RORIN, representing a glare, is another one of this type. Such "mimetic" words. which represent an imagined sound, or even a state of mind, are called gitaigo in Japanese. Like the onomatopoeic giseigo (the words used to represent literal sounds-i.e., most FX in this glossary are classed as giseigo), they are also used in colloquial speech and writing, A Japanese, for example, might say that something bounced by saving PURIN, or talk about eating by saying MUGU MUGU. It's something like describing chatter in English by saving "vadda vadda vadda" instead.

One important last note: all these spelledout kana vowels should be pronounced as they are in Japanese: "A" as *ah*, "I" as eee, "U" as *ooh*, "E" as *eh*, and "O" as *oh*.

2.1 As has been Eiji Otsuka's style throughout Kurosagi, all of these titles are again song names. For this volume, the songs are that of Naomi Chiaki. The title of the first story refers to the river ferry that connects Shibamata in Katsushikaku, Tokyo, with Shimoyagiri, across the Edogawa River (that marks the eastern border of Tokyo proper) in Matsudo, Chiba. The ferry started long ago in the early Edo Period (that is, in the seventeenth century)

and today remains the only such service where the boat is still rowed manually by the guides. The original title is Yagiri no watashi, "Crossing the Yagiri" or "River Crossing"—note this is not the watashi meaning "I" in Japanese, but a homophone spelled with a different kanji. The title of the second story literally means "Applause" but it's also the Japanese title of the US movie Country Girl (1954) starring Bing Crosby and Grace Kelly. It's probably not pertinent, but an interesting bit of trivia nevertheless. ^_^

- 7.4 FX/balloon: PIKU—twitch
- 8.2.1 FX/balloon: ZU—sound of dragging feet
- **8.2.2 FX/balloon:** PETA—sound of feet slapping on floor
- 8.2.3 FX/balloon: ZU—sound of dragaing feet
- 12.2 Japanese anti-Iraq War protest signs in real life often are in English as you see here, perhaps for the benefit of the international media (although just as the English expression "Oh my God!" is sometimes portraved in manga with the stress placed oddly-"Oh! MY God"-vou will also often see signs that read "No!! War"). The editor saw a few more stylish protests in Japan back in 2003 (this story appeared in July of that year), with skaters in hoodies chalking their slogans on their decks. But all in all. Karatsu has a point on page 13 about the size of the protests-very different from the radical Japanese marches of the 1960s and early '70s that

- director Mamoru Oshii describes in the semi-autobiographical portions of the novel Blood: Night of the Beasts, available, naturally, from Dark Horse,
- 14.4 FX: HYUN-sound of the pendulum swinging.
- 153 FX: SHAAA—hissing sound (like a cat)
- 15.4.1 FX/balloon: KOHO-cough
- 15.4.2 FX/balloons: GOHO GFHOcough getting worse
- 15.5 FX/balloon: BUHA-coughing up blood
- 15.6.1 FX/balloon: GFHO GOHOcoughing
- 17.3 Sasaki uses, as is common in Japan, the English word for "homeless." which is pronounced as hoomuresu. Of course, there have been homeless people in Japan for decades (millions of people had at least some experience with it due to WWII), but the editor was shocked in the late 1990s to see tent encampments inside the Tokyo subway stations-not only because it seemed such a change from 1980s' confidence and prosperity (during which time there were, of course, also homeless people in Japan), but in that the municipal authorities would allow people to set up shelters there, which would seem unlikely in America.
- 18.1.1 FX/balloon: GAKON—sound of door being pushed open
- 18.1.2 FX: KYU KYU-sound of a squeaky wheel
- 19.5 Hove how Kereellis has the same smile as Yata, Numata, and Karatsu.

- 19.7 Note the traditional offering to the dead of a bowl or rice, with chopsticks straight up. Foreigners are often warned not to out their chopsticks straight up in a bowl of rice when eating with Japanese (that's what the chopstick rest is for).
- FX: GAKU—pratfall/depressed sound
- 23.3 FX/balloon: GACHA-door opening
- 25.4 FX/balloon: JAN JYAKA JIJI JYAAN-ringtone
- 28.4 FX: GIRORIN—glare

20.6

- 29.1 FX/balloon: KIN—sound of metal. end of cane ringing on floor
- 29.2.1 FX: KA KO-footsteps
- 29.2.2 FX/halloon: KIN—sound of metal. end of cane ringing on floor
- 29.3 FX/balloon: SU-reaching into iacket
- 30.1 FX: BA—quickly extending arm
- 31.6 Tokyo, which is usually thought of as a city, is legally a prefecture unto itself, and is divided into twentythree wards with a high degree of self-government. Probably the best known of Tokyo's wards outside of Japan (and the editor's favorite) is Shiniuku: the Beastie Boys shot their video for "Intergalactic" in Shinjuku Station, the world's busiest commuter train junction (Michael Gombos is somewhat amazed that they were granted permission to do this, though the effect is classic, as Mike D., MCA. and Adrock dance and throw B-boy gestures into the camera as hordes of confused salarymen walk around them), Although "wards" is the official translation of the Japanese original

ku, many of the wards themselves
use "city" to refer to themselves in
English, and, with individual popula-
tions reaching into the hundreds
of thousands (Shinjuku alone has
300,000 permanent residents, to say
nothing of temporary commuters
and shoppers) they indeed qualify.

- 32.5 FX/balloon: GIRO—glare
- 33.4 Their "Kurosagi Delivery Service" card (like the sign on their van, they leave the "Corpse" out of it) has the slogan 'Any reason, any purpose—moving, fleeing by night, we'll deliver it, no questions asked." The telephone number and e-mail are, regrettably, obscured.
- **34.1 FX:** PUAAN GOGOGO DODO-DO—car and construction sounds
- 35.3 FX/balloon: PATAN—door closing
- **35.6 FX/balloon:** KI—angry reaction sound
- 36.5 FX/balloon: DOSA—thud
- 37.2 FX: SHIBO—lighter igniting
- **37.6 FX/balloon:** KIN—sound of metal tip of cane hitting ground
- **38.1.1 FX/balloon:** KIN—sound of metal tip of cane hitting ground
- 38.1.2 FX: KO KO KO—footsteps
- **38.1.3 FX/balloon:** KI—sound of metal tip of cane hitting ground.
- **40.2 FX/balloon:** BU—sound of scalpel cutting into skin
- **40.3 FX/balloon:** GU GU—tugging sound
- 40.4 FX: BOTO—plop
- **41.1 FX/balloon:** SUUU—sound of skin being sliced

- **41.2 FX:** GAPA—sound of chest being opened
- **41.3 FX:** ZUBO—sound of an organ being pulled out
- **41.5 FX/balloon:** SUUU—sound of skin being sliced

FX/balloon: ZUBU GUCHU-fin-

gers digging into body followed by a wet digging sound

41.6

57.3

- **42.1 FX:** ZURURI—sound of a kidney being pulled out
- **48.5 FX**: KUN KUN—sound of pendulum swinging
- **49.4 FX:** ZURU—sound of a plastic bag being slid out
- 52.4 FX: PASA—dropping newspaper52.5 FX: PARA—flipping newspaper
- page. Note that Tama-chan is the name of a baby seal that first turned up in Tamagawa River in the summer of 2002. The seal continued to appear in various rivers in the Tokyo area for two years, spawned a fandom of its own and had a swarm of media coverage. There were several
- appeared on the market.

 52.6 FX: PESHI—putting hand on jar
- sound
- 57.4 FX: CHIRA—glancing down at jar

songs written about it, and some

"Tama-chan" character goods even

FX/balloon: KACHA—keyboard

- 58.5 FX/balloon: PIIPAAPIPU PEPU-PUPIPAA PIPAAPIIPEPO—ringtone
- **59.3 FX**: GOGOGOGO—sound of the car rumbling

- 59 4 FX: GWOOOO—sound of the car being driven
- 60.5 FX: HIII-sound of a transport plane flying away
- 60.6 FX: IIII-sound of jet engines
- 61.1 FX: IIIIN-more sound of iets
- 62.1 Many Americans have voiced concerns about our building bases in Irag, wondering just how longterm our military presence there will prove to be-but a good sixty years after the end of WWII, the U.S. still has literally dozens of bases in Japan, containing 47,000 soldiers. sailors, and airmen. The HQ of all military forces in Japan is located at Yokota Air Base, the site of this scene in the story. It's located in the suburb of Fussa in Saitama Prefecture, about 19 miles west of downtown Tokyo. The controversial presence of the U.S. bases has itself made them the focus of occasional demonstrations, and a ready locale for intrigue and conspiracy stories: perhaps most notably in anime, the film Blood: The Last Vampire was set at Yokota. 62.4 FX: TA TA TA-jogging sound
- 63.1 The USAF in fact does adminster the largest mortuary in the American armed forces, but it is located at Dover Air Base in Delaware. under the 436th Services Squadron. Mortuary affairs at Yokota are handled under the auspices of the Honor Guard of the 374th Airlift Wing Services Division.

FX: HYUN HYUN HYUN-pendulum swinging wildly

- 65 6 FX: TATTATATA—Yata running up
- 65.6.1 This isn't a change—he said Sesame Street in the original. A dubbed version of the U.S. show was aired on NHK in Japan for many years, but shortly after this story appeared, a new locally made version (many countries have created such versions to better reflect their own cultures) began showing on TV Tokyo, the network that aired Neon Genesis Evangelion!
- 66.4 Although interrupted by the recent detoriation of relations with North Korea in the late 1990s and early vears of this decade, there was an ongoing effort where the North Korean government cooperated in U.S. efforts to locate the remains. of servicemen killed in the Korean War (over 8.000 American soldiers became missing in action in Korea. far more than in Vietnam). From this effort, nearly 200 bodies were found and returned to the United States, passing through Yokota on their way home. This recent example of Yokota being used to handle U.S. war dead possibly inspired Eiii Otsuka to portrav it happening today with the Irag War. It is also true that the mortuary at Yokota was a transshipment point for many of the American casualties during the Vietnam War; an Army surgeon stationed there in the 1960s, Ronald Glasser, gives an account of the period in his acclaimed book 365 Davs. The use of Yokota for dead servicemen from the Iraq War appears to be a literary conceit (or perhaps, an echo of past history) on Otsuka's part; in reality

- such casualties are often sent first to Sather Air Base at Baghdad International Airport, then to Kuwait, and onward to Dover Air Base, where the actual embalming takes place.
- 67.3-4 The notion of bodies that are so badly damaged that their dog tags provide the only identification is again something of a throwback to the Vietnam era, as today DNA samples are taken of all military recruits. permitting eventual identification of remains no matter their condition. However, it is true, for example, that looking for ID tags remains part of the mortuary procedure at Sather Air Base in an attempt to establish a tentative identification: final. positive identification is again the responsibility of the 436th Services Squadron at Dover Air Base.
- 68.1 FX/balloon: JIIII—zipper sound
- 68.4 The idea of placing dead bodies in a pool is probably a reference to the Japanese urban legend (mentioned also in Dark Horse's *Reiko the Zombie Shop* Vol. 2) that some hospitals have a morgue where the bodies are stored in a pool filled with formaldehyde, where attendants stand around with long sticks to keep poking them under again as they bob up.
- **69.6 FX:** JAPPO JAPPO—sound of rubber boots sloshing in the pool
- 71.5.1 FX: BIKUN BIKUN BIKUN—corpse twitching
- **71.5.2 FX/balloon:** PACHA PISHA—splashing sounds
- **72.1.1 FX/white:** BASHA BASHA BASHA BASHA—loud splashes

- 72.1.2 FX/black: PACHA PACHA—smaller splashes
- **72.2 FX:** BATAN DOTAN BATA—Corpses in body bags moving around
- **72.3 FX:** GU GUI—face trying to push out of the bag
- 74.1 FX: BURU BURU BURU BURU hand shaking/waving
- **75.1 FX:** PETAN—sound of hand slapping the tile floor as it moves along
- 75.2 FX: ZU ZU—dragging sound
- 75.3 FX: BETA—sound of flesh slapping against tile floor.
- 78.1.1 FX: DO-thud
- 78.1.2 FX/white: SHIIIN—sound of silence
- 81.1 FX: DOSA—slumping into sofa
- 81.6 FX/balloon: KA—metal end of

cane hitting floor

- 82.3 FX: KAN KAN—tapping metal lid of iar with tip of cane
- 83.2 FX/balloon: SU—reaching into iacket
- 83.3 In 2004, Japan deployed a force of 550 Self-Defense Force soldiers to aid in reconstruction efforts in Iraq-strictly non-combatants, they were themselves guarded by Australian and Dutch members of the "coalition of the willing." While the SDF troops remained unharmed, a number of civilan Japanese did in fact face danger in Irag, many as NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) volunteers. Seven were kidnapped and two killed-one, in a notorious incident in October 2004. beheaded by masked terrorists upon an American flag, his corpse

then wrapped in it for people to find
Such gruesome and symbolically
charged incidents in real life make
the editor reflect upon how much
of Kurosagi might be called
shock value, and how much just
stylized truth.

- 84.2 FX: YORO—stagger
- 84.4 FX: GATA GOTON GATAN
 GATA—sound of Hummer bouncing
 on the road
- **85.1 FX:** GATAKON GOTON—Hummer riding on uneven ground
- **85.4 FX:** BATA BATA BATA—sound of his monk robes billowing in the wind
- **86.1 FX:** BATA BATA BATA—sound of his monk robes billowing in the wind
- 89.1 FX: MIIIN MIIIN MIIIN—sound of cicadas
- 89.2 FX/balloon: PINPOON PINPOON PINPOON—sound of doorbell
- 89.3 FX: GACHA—sound of door latch
 90.1.1 FX: DOKA DOKO—sound of club
- striking bone
- 90.1.2 FX/balloon: BICHA—blood spatter
- 90.3 FX: ZU ZU—hand sliding down wall
- 90.6 FX: CHIKI CHIKI—retracting baton
- 91.1 FX/balloon: KIIIIII—door creaking closed
- 91.2 FX/balloon: IIII—continuing to close
- 91.3 FX/balloon: PATAN—door shutting
- **92.1** Is the winged pen nib with the "H" Housui Yamazaki's personal tag?
- 94.1 FX: MEEN MEEN MEEN—sound of cicadas

- 94.3 FX: GASHA—dropping heavy basket
- 95.1 FX: PINPOON—doorbell. Yomiyomi is a satire on the name of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun, which has claimed to have a circulation of as much as 14 million daily.
- 95.3 FX: GACHA—door opening
- 95.4 FX: ZORO ZORO—women pouring out of room
- 96.2 She actually says it this way in the original: sankyuu booi—how a Japanese would pronounce the English phrase; most Japanese know enough English to understand it.
- 96.3 FX/balloon: PATAN—door closing
- **96.4 FX**: KARA—rattle of empty basket falling over
- 98.3 Japan uses a twenty-four-hour clock, so whereas Americans would say "4 P.M.," they'd say "16." As is the case here, the fact that the number refers to a time of day is made clear by context, or by the use of an English lowercase "h" (as in "16h") or the kanji 時,ji (as in 16時).
- 99.4 FX: CHARAN—dangling pendulum
- 99.5 FX: HYUN HYUN HYUN—pendulum swinging
- 99.7 FX/balloon: GACHA—opening door
- **104.4 FX:** DOSA—thud
- **108.1 FX:** KATA KATA KATA—keyboard sound
- 108.2 FX: PA-picture coming up
- 108.3 FX: PA—another picture coming up

- **108.5 FX:** CHI CHI—giving a tut-tut expression
- **109.5 FX/button:** KAKON—pressing key
- **109.6 FX**: PA PA PA—multiple images popping up
- 111.2 FX: SHU-spray paint sound
- **111.3.1 FX/balloon:** SHUUU—spraying sound
- **111.3.2 FX/balloon:** SHUUU—spraying sound
- 113.1 FX: JI JI—streetlight buzzing
- 113.3 FX: CHUN CHUN—chirping birds. Note Yata's Star Wars gear, You may or may not be aware that Dark Horse has published dozens of original comics set in the Star Wars galaxy since 1991-almost. but not quite as long as we've been publishing manga. In fact, Dark Horse has even published Star Wars manga—translations of the licensed adaptations of A New Hope (by Hisao Tamaki). The Empire Strikes Back (by Toshiki Kudo), Return of the Jedi (by Shin-ichi Hiromoto), and The Phantom Menace (by Kia Asamiya).
- 113.4 FX: KURURI—Puppet turning around
- 113.6 FX/balloon: KARARA—sliding window open
- 115.2 FX: KOTSU—footstep
- 115.4 FX: TA TA TA TA—running sound
- 115.5.1 FX/balloons: SHU SHUUU spraying sound
- 115.5.2 FX/balloon: SHU—spraying sound
- 115.7 FX/balloon: KII-sound of brakes

- 116.1 FX/balloon: WIIIN—power window rolling down
- **116.2.1 FX/balloon:** GACHA—car door opening
- 116.2.2 FX: KYORO KYORO—looking around
- 116.3.1 FX/balloon: SHU—spraying sound
- **116.3.2 FX/balloons:** SHU SHUUU— spraying sound
- 117.1 FX: GOTOTON GOTOTON—train moving on tracks
- 117.3 FX: KAPA—opening mobile phone
- 117.4 FX/balloon: KASHA—click
- 118.2 Although he shouldn't worry too much, because, remember, Steven Seagal is also Hard to Kill (and also a Buddhist, for that matter). As you may know, Seagal has two children by his first Japanese wife, model Kentaro Seagal and actress Ayako Fujitani, whom Evangelion's Hideaki Anno directed in his second live-action film, Shiki-Jitsu.
- 118.4 FX: BIIIIN—sound of a moped
- 118.5.1 FX/balloon: KII-brake sound
- 118.5.2 FX/balloon: GASHA—putting kick-stand down
- 118.6 FX/balloon: TA TA TA—running sound
- **120.5 FX:** PASA—flipping open piece of paper
- 121.4 FX: SHU SHU—quick scribbling
- 122.2 Oni is also sometimes translated as "ogre," but, depending on how the reference is used, the connotations of "devil" can seem more appropri-

- ate in English. Sometimes, one might use both at once, as in *Urusei Yatsura*, where Lum is devilish, but her dad is definitely an ogre.
- 123.1 FX: GACHA—door opening
- 123.6 FX: CHIRA—peering to the side
- 124.4 FX/balloons: KON KON KON knocking
- **124.6 FX:** KACHA—doorknob being turned
- 124.7 FX: JAKON—telescoping club being extended
- 124.8 FX: GA-grabbing door
- 125.1.1 FX: DOKA-impact sound
- 125.1.2 FX/small: PISHI-floor cracking
- 126.1 FX: BUN BUN—swinging truncheon
- 126.2 FX/balloon: SHAKON—toy lightsaber being extended
- 126.3 FX/balloon: BAKEEN—breaking sound
- 126.4 Just to note that "Star Peace" wasn't a change by Dark Horse, but a gag in the original.
- 127.1 FX: BA—jumping into room
- 128.3 FX: DO DO DO-running sound
- 128.4 FX: BASHAN—breaking glass
- 129.2 FX: HYOKO HYOKO—hobbled walking sound
- 129.4 FX: ZA—coming to a stop
- 129.5 FX: SU-drawing out cleaver
- 130.1 FX: KURU—twisting over
- 130.3 FX: DOKO—impact sound
- 132.1.1 FX: PYUU—spurting blood

- **132.1.2 FX/balloon:** DOSUN—thudding onto ground
- **132.3.1 FX/balloon:** DO—sound of body hitting ground
- 132.3.2 FX: PEE POO PEE POO PEE POO PEE POO—sirens
- 133.6 FX: KATA—turning laptop around
- **137.3.1 FX/balloon:** SHUUU—spraying sound
- 137.3.2 FX/balloon: SHU SHUUU—spraying sound138.2 The body has been left in a koban. a
- kiosk typical of the neighborhood police in Japan—hence the sign saying they're out on patrol. Perhaps oddly, you can often find anime- and manga-themed public service announcement posters inside such koban (for example, in the summer of 1996, there was a Neon Genesis Evangelion one printed urging people not to waste water—was the idea to use LCL instead?). Hiroyuki Yamaga, co-producer of Evangelion, said he
- 142.1 FX: PINPORO PANPIN PIN-POIN—train attention tones
- 142.2 FX: TANNNN TAAA TATATAAAA
 TAN TAAA—car horns

never met a cop who wasn't an otaku.

- 142.3 FX: PIIPAPA PIPAPA PPPPOOPAA
 PIIPIPAPA PIIHA —crossing signal
- 142.4.1 FX: JAN JACHAAN CHARARAAN JAJAN —phone chatter
- **142.4.2 FX:** PI —phone beep
- 142.6.1 FX: PINPORO PANPIN PINPORO-PIN—train attention tones
- **142.6.2 FX:** PANPIRO PINPON PIN—train attention tones

- 142.7 FX: PANPIRO—train attention tones
- 143.2 FX: DOGO—impact sound
- **143.3 FX:** BAKI GUSHA—breaking and crushing sounds
- 143.4.1 FX/top: BABA—train speeding by
- **143.4.2 FX/bottom:** BAKI—breaking bone sound
- 144.2 FX: KUN KUN—pendulum swinging
- **145.1 FX:** PAKU PAKU—puppet's mouth flapping
- 146.1 The magazine title, Young A (for "Ace") Weekly, is a play on two magazines: Kodansha's Weekly Young (the original home of Akira. and in more recent years hits like Chobits and Initial D), which actually is famous for its nubile swimsuit covers, and Kadokawa's Shonen Ace (in real life a monthly). the current home of The Kurosagi Corpse Delivery Service as well as several other manga published in English (including Dark Horse's forthcoming MPD Psycho, as well as such titles as Neon Genesis Evangelion, Eureka Seven, and Sat. Frog). The cover parodies several actual Shonen Ace titles. claiming to contain manga such as Neon Genesis Vangelis and Multiple Personality Salaryman. Note the cameo by Akiba from Housui Yamazaki's other manga Mail-Akiba will be making an actual cameo in the next volume of Kurosagi.
- **147.2 FX/balloon:** POTO—something falling out from between the pages
- **151.4 FX:** KASHA—MD recorder being opened

- 151.5 FX: KACHI-hitting record switch
- 151.6 The Sony MiniDisc, introduced in 1991, was the thing you were supposed to buy to replace your Sony Walkman, but it never really caught on in North America, Unlike portable CD players, MiniDisc players can record as well as play. and provide good audio editing functions. The editor notes that the translator of Kurosagi, Toshi Yoshida, was also the producer of the English-dubbed versions of Inu-Yasha, Ranma 1/2, Maison Ikkoku, and Jin-Roh among many others, and made extensive use of the MiniDisc in his work
- 153.3 FX/balloon: DON—elbow hitting chest. Note that rather than "earring," Karatsu originally said "an ear of bread," which is how Japanese often refer to a piece of bread crust.
- 154.1.1 FX/black: KATSUN—footstep
- **154.1.2 FX/white:** KIN—metal tip of cane hitting ground
- 155.1 FX: PURAN—dangling sound
- 158.2 FX/Numata: FU FU FU FU-FUU—humming along to music
- 160.6 FX/balloon: JYAKA JYAKA JYARA-RAN CHARARARAAN—ringtone
- **161.4 FX:** KAAN KAAN KAAN—bells ringing as a train approaches
- 161.5 FX/balloon: WIII—crossbar coming down
- 161.8 FX: KAAN KAAN KAAN—bells ringing as a train approaches
- **162.2 FX/balloon:** KUN—pressing on accelerator

- 163.2 FX/balloon: GA—grabbing wheel
- 163.3 FX/balloon: GII—pulling on emergency brakes
- 163.4 FX: KI KI KI-brakes squealing
- 163.6 FX/balloon: GO—mirror touching crossbar
- **163.7 FX/balloon:** DON—wheels landing on ground
- **164.1 FX:** GAGAAAA—train speeding by
- 166.3 A charming aspect of Japan is the use of individual melodies, like theme songs, that are played over the loudspeaker to mark arrivals at train and subway stations. Andy Raskin did a story about them that aired on National Public Radio in September of 2003, and you can find an archive of them at the site http://melody.pos.to/.
- 167.3 FX/balloon: PA PA-screen coming up. Note that the screen lists stations on the Chuo line in Tokvo, whose reputation as a method of suicide is in fact quite real (as is the practice of billing the deceased's family), Many Tokyo subway stations have installed transparent anti-suicide walls along the track edges (the trains stop so that their own doors are lined up with doors in the wall. which only then open), but of course this does nothing to prevent suicides at ground-level crossings. such as you see in this story.
- **171.1 FX**: PAN PAN—hitting dirt off of hands
- 175.1 FX: PON—taking out earplug
- 175.3 FX: KAAN KAAN KAAN KAAN

- KAAN KAAN KAAN—sound of the warning bell for an approaching train
- 175.5 FX: BA-covering ears
- 178-179.1 FX/balloon: KAAN—warning bell amongst other musical notes
- 178-179.2 FX/balloon: KAAN KAAN warning bells amongst other musical notes
- 178-179.5 FX: TON TOTON—earplug bouncing on the ground
- **180.1 FX:** FURARI—a staggering walk sound
- **180.4 FX:** KAAN KAAN KAAN—warning bell
- **184-185.1 FX:** GOKAAAAAA—train speeding by on both sides
- **186.1 FX:** GWOOOO—sound of speeding train
- **186.2 FX:** BA—sound of last train passing by
- 186.3 FX: GOTOTO GOTOTON
 GOTOTON—sound of train moving
 on tracks on both sides
- **186.4 FX/balloon:** HETA—sound of Sasaki crumpling to her knees
- **187.1 FX:** GOGO DODO—construction noise in the distance
- 187.3 Such cooperatively run vehicles range from ones shared by farmers to market produce to city dwellers, to colleges providing a shuttle service between dorms and train stations.
 - 189.2 FX: CHIRA—peering at Kuro
 - 190.3 FX: GAKI BAKI BAKI stomping and breaking sounds

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